

Lilington

HEALTH
A 26 AUG 58
C.P.

Borough of



Stalybridge

HEALTH DEPARTMENT



THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1957.

BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

THE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1957



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30133737>

I N D E X.

	Page
Ambulance	XII, XIII.
Ashbins	48.
Bacteriological results	16.
Birth rates	5, 6, 10, 13.
Cancer	24
Centenary Exhibition	3, 47.
Clean Air	39.
Cleansing Costs	53, 54.
Common Lodging Houses	28.
Committee - Health	1.
Divisional Health	A .
Contagious Diseases of Animals	46.
Convalescent Homes	XV.
Clinics - Ante Natal	VII.
Child Welfare	V.
Ear, Nose & Throat	VIII.
Hearing	VIII.
Ophthalmic	VIII.
Post Natal	VII.
Physiotherapy	VIII.
Relaxation classes	V.
Death Rate	5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13.
Death, Group cause of	12.
Defects, Housing	29.
Public Health Act	29.
Dental Treatment	VIII.
Diphtheria	21.
Disinfection	43.
Disinfestation	43.
Domestic Help Service	XVI.
Drainage	43.
Dysentery	24.
Factories Act, 1937	43, 44.
Inspection	44.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	17, 18.
Food Poisoning	25.
Food Premises	36, 37.
Food Inspection	36.
Hairdressers & Barbers	45.
Housing	25, 28, 29, 30, 32.
Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954	32.
Houses let-in-lodgings	28.
Ice Cream	37, 38.
Immunisation	X, XI, XII.
Infectious Disease	20, 21.
Meat Inspection	33, 34, 35.
Milk	16, 38.
Milk Samples	16, 38.
Milk Special Designations	39.

Mental Health	...	...	...	...	...	XVII, XVIII.
Midwifery	...	...	...	...	...	IX.
Mortality - Infantile	...	...	...	...	...	5,7,8,10,13,14,15.
Maternal	...	...	...	...	...	5, 8.
Mortality Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	10.
Mothers and Young Children - Care of	...	...	...	...	...	III, IV, V.
National Assistance Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	47.
Nurseries - Cheshire County Council	...	...	...	...	...	VIII, IX.
Factory	...	...	...	...	...	IX.
Nursing Requisites	...	...	...	...	...	XV.
Occupations	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	45.
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	45.
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	45.
Physical Features of District	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	22.
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	22.
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care	...	...	...	...	...	XIV.
Public Health Act - Defects	...	...	...	...	...	29.
Public Relations	...	...	...	...	...	47.
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	48, 49, 53, 54.
Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	49, 53, 54.
Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	48.
Rents Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	32.
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	40, 41, 42.
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	50, 51, 52.
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	45.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	21.
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	35.
Sickness - Cleansing Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	48.
Social Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	39.
Staff - Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Divisional Health Office	...	...	...	...	...	I.
Statistics - Vital	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Tip Fires	...	...	...	...	...	49.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	22, 23, 24, XIV.
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	22.
Vaccination - Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	X.
B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	...	XIV, XV.
Wage Increase	...	...	...	...	...	49.
Waste Water Closet Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	43.
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	18, 19.
Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	...	III, IV.
Welfare Foods	...	...	...	...	...	VI.
Workers, Voluntary	...	...	...	...	...	IV.
Young Children	...	...	...	...	...	III, IV, V.
Visits, Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	V.
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	28.

BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(December, 1957)

Chairman	-	-	-	-	-	Alderman J. Porter, J.P.
Deputy Chairman	-	-	-	-	-	Councillor H. White.
The Mayor	-	-	-	-	-	Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs, J.P.
Alderman A. Allen						Councillor H. Myers
" J. S. Barker						" K. F. Rae
" L. M. Gillott						" J. Sleigh
" L. Tilsley						" J. Wainwright
Councillor J. Dagnah						" B. J. Walsh
" A. O. Hilton						" P. Walton
" J. D. Lilley						" F. W. West

S T A F F.

THOMAS HOLME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - Medical Officer of Health.

J. NORRIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., - Chief Public Health Inspector
& Cleansing Superintendent.

Inspector under Contagious
Diseases of Animals Act.

C. F. SPENCER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., -Additional Public Health
Inspector.

A. CLOUGH - Chief Clerk.

Clerical Staff.

MISS J. NORTON
MRS. I. HELLAR
T. N. DARRAUGH

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I wish to present my ninth Annual Report for your consideration. It is based on the work of the Public Health Department during 1957 and includes extracts from my Annual Report on those services in the area which are administered by Cheshire County Council under Part III of the National Health Services Act, 1948.

The number of births rose during 1957 and the rate for this year approximated to that recorded in 1955, namely 16.23 per thousand population. The corrected death rate of 14.295 showed a slight fall on last year's figure while the Infantile Mortality rate of 5.52 is a record for the Borough - a pleasant feature of the Centenary Year.

1957 marked the Centenary of the Borough and among the many activities arranged to celebrate this event was a Civic Exhibition held at the Mechanics' Institute from February 6th to February 12th. In addition a handbook was published in which was described the history of the town and also that of the various local authority departments. The centrepiece of the Health Department stand was designed to show the various activities of the health department which affect the average family, and flanking this more detail was given of such services as cleansing, immunisation, smoke abatement, district nursing and ambulance services and meat inspection. The graph of infantile mortality over the last fifty years was used as a backcloth to the centrepiece and this demonstrated quite dramatically how much has been achieved by the preventive health services during the life of the Borough. To be able to report an Infantile Mortality of 5.52 per thousand livebirths this year is very satisfactory when one remembers that prior to 1900 the figure was consistently over 200. I would like to quote here part of the first report written on 20th May, 1874 by the first Medical Officer of Health of the Borough -

"In presenting my first report of the births and deaths occurring in the Urban Sanitary District of Stalybridge I beg to call the attention of the Urban Sanitary Authority to the excessive mortality of infants, there being no less than 15 deaths of infants out of a total of 59 deaths for the four weeks ending 25th April, 1874.

I believe this great mortality of infant life to be attributable to the too early, wholly or partial weaning of infants by mothers employed in factories and to the ignorance of mothers on the subjects of feeding and clothing.

In Stalybridge children within a few hours of birth are often fed with bread slops, butter, sugar and gruel and not unfrequently children are dosed with castor oil before they are a day old. Among certain classes there also exists a very low estimate of the value and importance of infant life expressed by the too common saying that when a baby dies it is better off, and this very often leads to these classes neglecting to take proper means for the preservation of infant life."

The exhibition was well attended by the public many of whom, I believe, began to appreciate for the first time the extent of the local authority's services and from the questions asked began to realise how much care and interest is taken in improving their health and in preventing disease.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their invaluable help and co-operation and the members of the staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

Yours obediently,

T. HOLME.

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1958.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	3,190
Population Census, 1951	22,544
Population mid-year 1957 (estimated)	22,530
Estimated value of a Penny Rate	£674
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1957	£172,829
No. of houses in Borough (approx.)	7,872
No. of business premises	1,072

LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate	159	192	351)	
Illegitimate	6	5	11)	362
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				
crude		-	16.07	
corrected		-	16.23	

STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate	4	8	12)	
Illegitimate	-	-	-)	12
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and				
still births		-	32.09	

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
All causes	141	160	301
Death rate per 1,000 population			
crude		-	13.36
corrected		-	14.295

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Death rate of infants per 1,000		
livebirths	-	5.52
Neo-natal Death Rate	-	2.76

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE
(per 1,000 livebirths) 0.00

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Stalybridge is roughly triangular in shape, bordered on the south side by the Municipal Borough of Dukinfield, on the north west by the Municipal Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne and on the north and east by Mossley and Mottram respectively.

The River Tame, which at this point is the boundary of Lancashire and Cheshire. divides the town; the northern half lies in Lancashire, whilst the southern half lies in Cheshire.

For administrative purposes the Borough is considered to be in Cheshire.

The Borough, surrounded by hills on all sides except the West, is situate on the westerly slopes of the Pennine Chain, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Manchester and, although the main portion of the town is built round the River Tame at approximately 400 feet above sea level, the ground on the eastern side rises to a height of 1,000 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The industries in the town are many and varied but cotton remains the most important in relation to the numbers employed. I am indebted to Mr. Gove of the Ministry of Labour and National Service who has kindly supplied me with statistics which show that the average number of wholly unemployed during 1957 increased to 122 (91 men and 31 women) the highest figure being 151 in April and the lowest being 91 in September. These figures include 24 disabled persons of whom 19 are men. There was a further slight fall in the number of persons engaged in textiles which amounted to 4,143 as against 4,196 in 1956. and this represents approximately 38.96% of the insured population of 10,635. There was also a marked reduction in the numbers engaged in the building trade. The numbers engaged in the various trades are as follows :-

Textiles	4,143
Clothing	603
Engineering etc.	2,149
Building	177
Gas, Water & Electricity ...	597
Chemicals... ..	226
Transport... ..	477
Distributive	482
Local & National Government...	393

BIRTH RATE.

The number of births recorded in the Borough increased during the year by 54 to 362. This figure includes 165 males and 197 females and gives a corrected livebirth rate of 16.23 per thousand population. It is of interest to record that the increase in the number of births is to be found among the females an unusual phenomenon.

Table I shows the comparative figures for the remainder of the country.

DEATH RATE

There were 301 deaths in the Borough in 1957 a decrease of 9 on the previous year's total. Of these 141 were males and 160 were females giving a crude death rate of 13.36 per thousand population. It will be noted that the female deaths were higher this year than last, an occurrence which has been balanced by the increase in the female birth rate - a reversal of last year's experience.

The corrected death rate for Stalybridge, that is the death rate adjusted for the particular variations in age and sex distribution in Stalybridge compared with the country as a whole, was 14.295. Once again the commonest cause of death was heart disease which claimed 85 victims against 100 in 1956. Cancer (46), vascular lesions of the central nervous system (45) and chest conditions (40) are also high on the list. Among the cancer deaths I would draw your attention to cancer of the lung which caused 9 deaths and among the chest conditions I would point out that 28 deaths were ascribed to bronchitis. I commented on the incidence of lung cancer and smoking in my last annual report and I would now like to follow this up with a brief comment on the latter condition. Over the five year period 1953 - 1957 bronchitis was the cause of 5.47% of the total deaths throughout the country and in the same five year period in the rural areas of Cheshire this condition was responsible for 4.3% of the deaths. During the same period in Stalybridge the same disease was responsible for 8.79% of the total deaths, and in the period 1901 - 1905 this figure was 11.07%. In general terms the town dweller of Stalybridge runs twice the risk of bronchitis as his brother living in less urban surrounding. This is a high price to pay, and although the industrial revolution was for the most part bloodless, succeeding generations are dying from the smoke created as a result of its success. There can be no doubt that industrial and domestic chimneys are responsible for too many deaths ascribed to conditions of the lungs and also for many years of incapacity and ill-health.

Five fatal road accidents occurred during the year while the number of all other accidents was again reduced to seven. These accidental deaths were varied and all but two occurred in the home. No particular age group suffered more than another but the tragedy appears greatest in the young and in those of early middle age.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

The number of infant deaths fell from 11 in 1956 to 2 in 1957 giving a rate of 5.52 per thousand related live-births. These are very small numbers from which no con-

clusions can be drawn but the trend over the last fifty years shows a gradual and consistent improvement which is well demonstrated in the graph on page 15. It is, I think, important to note that the first Health Visitor was appointed in the town in 1908 when compulsory notification of births was introduced. The improvement in the infantile mortality rate dates from that time the only real setback occurring in 1914 when the rate rose to 204 per thousand livebirths.

I would like to point out that the number of infant deaths this year is the lowest ever to be recorded in the town.

NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE.

The neo-natal death rate, which represents the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age per thousand livebirths, was 2.76 compared with 22.72 in 1956.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

I am pleased to report there were no maternal deaths during the year.

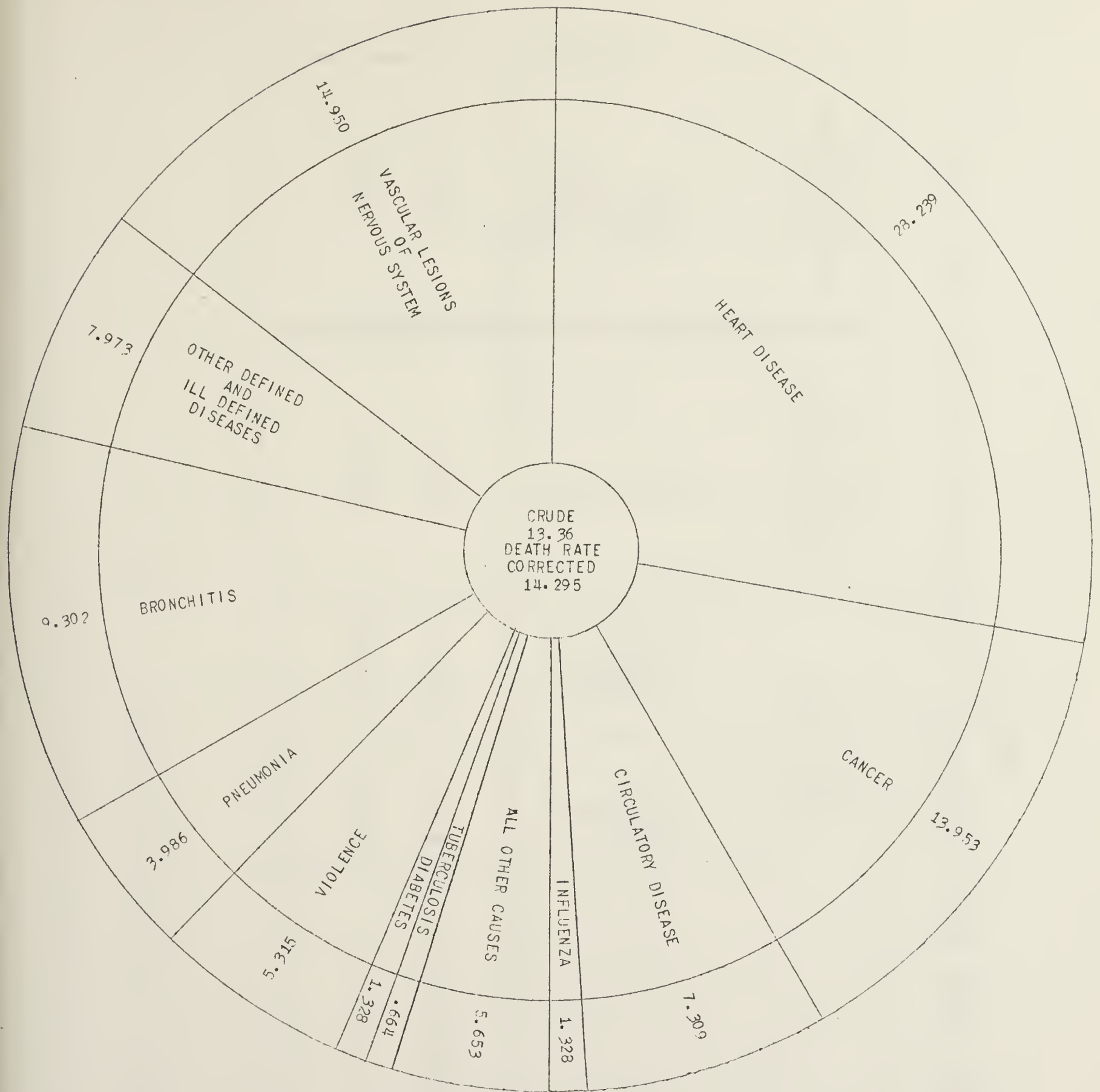


TABLE I.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the YEAR, 1957.
(Provisional figures)

	Rate per 1000 Total Population		Rate per 10000 Live & Stillbirths	Rate per 1000 Related Births
	Livebirths	Deaths all causes	Stillbirths	All Causes (under one year)
England and Wales.....	16.1	11.5	22.5	23.1
Stalybridge.....	16.23	14.295	32.09	5.52

TABLE II.

DEATH RATES

IN STALYBRIDGE AND ENGLAND & WALES

FROM 1950.

Year	Death Rates	
	England and Wales	Stalybridge
1950	11.6	13.58
1951	12.5	15.83
1952	11.3	14.73
1953	11.4	13.016
1954	11.3	12.68
1955	11.7	14.32
1956	11.7	14.87
1957	11.5	14.295

TABLE III.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN 1957.

CAUSE OF DEATH

	Male	Female	Total all ages
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory.....	2	-	2
2. Tuberculosis Other.....	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease.....	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.....	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
8. Measles.....	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm - stomach.....	3	1	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm - lung and bronchus.....	7	2	9
12. Malignant Neoplasm - breast.....	-	3	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm - uterus.....	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	17	11	28
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia.....	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.....	2	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	15	30	45
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	14	14	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	4	6	10
20. Other heart disease.....	15	32	47
21. Other circulatory disease.....	8	14	22
22. Influenza.....	2	2	4
23. Pneumonia.....	6	6	12
24. Bronchitis.....	20	8	28
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.....	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	3	-	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea.....	2	-	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.....	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	9	15	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	1	4	5
34. All other accidents.....	5	2	7
35. Suicide.....	3	1	4
36. Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	141	160	301

TABLE IV.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY

RATES IN THE BOROUGH FROM 1900

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900 - 04	24.58	20.1	210
1905 - 09	23.01	18.63	193.2
1910 - 14	21.63	17.92	165.48
1915 - 19	16.83	17.75	130.9
1920 - 24	18.56	15.08	114.9
1925 - 29	14.97	14.80	81.1
1930 - 34	13.47	13.78	73.80
1935 - 39	12.94	15.02	54.6
1940 - 44	15.42	16.11	60.57
1945 - 49	18.78	14.98	45.69
1950 - 54	15.56	13.97	28.43
1955	16.50	14.32	30.22
1956	13.95	14.87	35.71
1957	16.23	14.295	5.52

TABLE V.

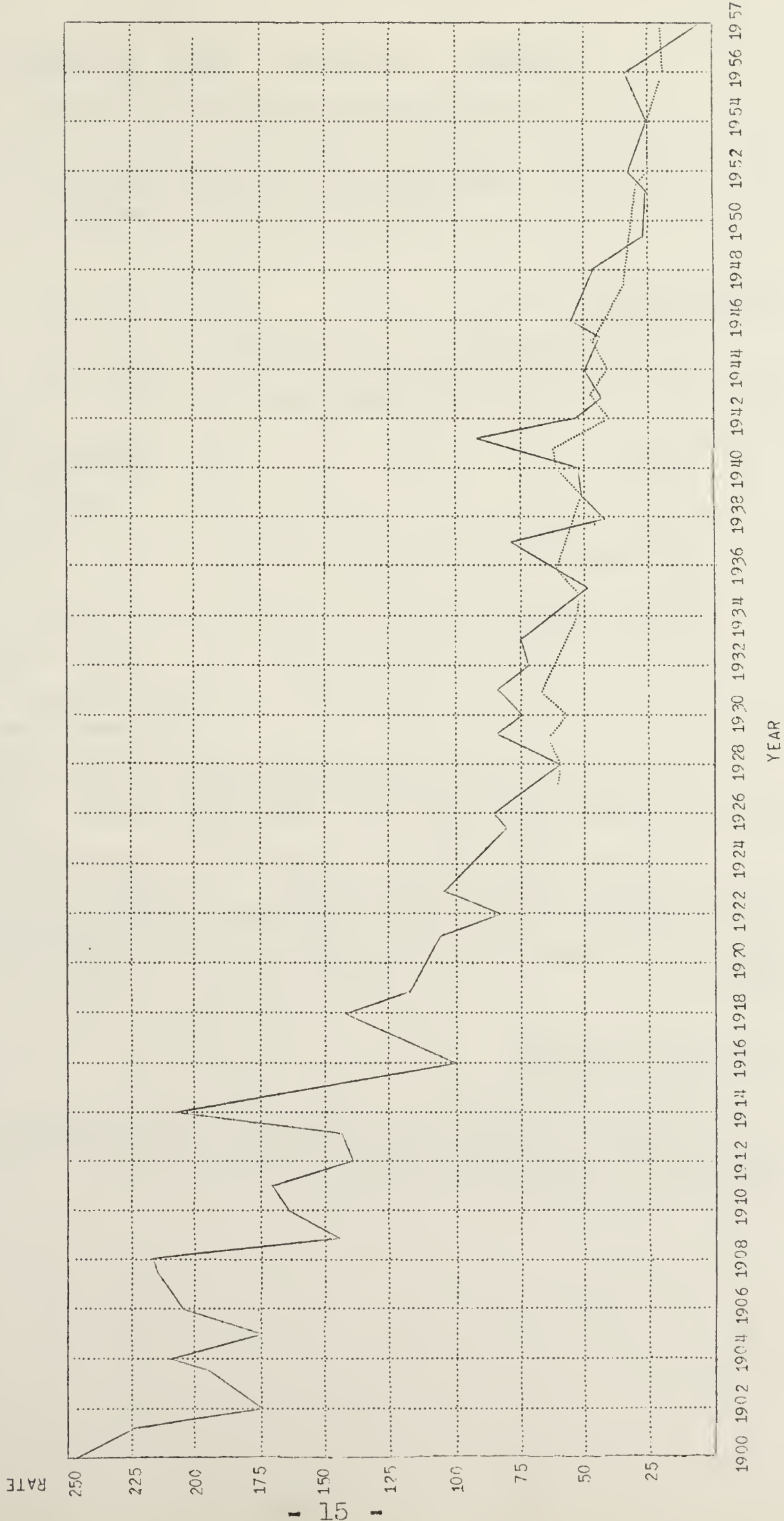
INFANTILE MORTALITY 1957.

CAUSE OF DEATH	A G E (MONTHS)																		Total all ages	Rate 1000 Live Births						
	-1		1-		2-		3-		4-		5-		6-		7-		8-				9-		10-		11-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2.76
Other Accidents.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2.76
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5.52

Neo Natal Rate 2.76 compared with that for 1956 22.72

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE - STALYBRIDGE (1900 - 1957)

STALYBRIDGE INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live-births
 ENGLAND & WALES INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live-births



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH

SERVICES IN THE AREA.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Swabs and samples for examination continue to be sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester. The number of specimens examined increased to 1,465.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Faeces	632	827	1459
Throat Swabs	1	2	3
Ear Swab	-	1	1
Cake	-	1	1
Orange Juice	-	1	1
<hr/>			
	633	832	1465
<hr/>			

It will be noted that almost all of the samples examined were in connection with the investigation of dysentery.

I would again like to express my appreciation of the work of the Public Health Laboratory. I have found Dr. Parker and his staff most helpful at all times and their co-operation has greatly assisted this department in any investigation it has made.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

In all 25 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the methylene blue test and for biological testing for tuberculosis - one sample failed the methylene blue test.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Cheshire County Council continue to administer the Food and Drugs Act and the samples of food noted below were obtained in the Borough during the year by the Weights and Measures Department of that authority. Mr. Stacey Hallard reports as follows :-

<u>Name of Sample</u>	<u>Results of Analysis</u>	
	Genuine	Reported against
Almonds, Ground	1	-
Borax & Honey	1	-
Butter	1	-
Cheese, Cheshire	1	-
Cheese Spread	2	-
Coffee, Ground	1	-
Cough Mixture	1	-
Epsom Salts	1	-
Flavouring, Milk	1	1
Lard, American	1	-
Milk	41	6
Olive Oil, Extra Cream	1	-
Port Flavoured Beverage	1	-
Saccharin Tablets	1	-
Sage & Onion Stuffing with Shredded Suet	1	-
Sago, Flaked	2	2
Sausage, Pork	1	-
Sausages, Vienna	1	-
Semolina	1	-
Sponge Pudding, Sultana	1	-
Strawberries tinned	2	-
Sweets: Fruit Flavours with Vitamin C	1	-
Koff Candy	1	-
Sherbert & Liquorice	1	-
Trifle Mixture	1	-
	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 9

DETAILS OF SAMPLES REPORTED AGAINST.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
1.	Sago Flaked (informal)	Infested with Insects and unfit for human consumption	Cautioned 28.2.57. (see sample No. 3)
2.	Flavouring, Milk	Flavoured syrup. Benzoic preservative (Benzoic Acid) 300 ppm.	No action 11.2.57.
3.	Sago, Flaked (Formal)	Contaminated with dirt.	Cautioned 28.2.57.
4.	Milk	Genuine but abnormal 1.1% def. in S.N.F.	No action 5.2.57.
5.	"	" " "	" " "
6.	"	" " "	" " "
7.	"	Genuine but abnormal 2.3% def. in S.N.F.	No action 12.3.57.
8.	"	Genuine but abnormal 5.8% def. in S.N.F.	" " "
9.	"	Genuine but abnormal 1.1% def. in S.N.F.	" " "

WATER SUPPLIES.

19 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and results were recorded as follows :-

3 samples of the Town's water were found to be satisfactory.

2 samples of a small chlorinated supply serving 185 houses in the Millbrook district were found to be satisfactory.

14 samples of the spring supplies in the Carrbrook and Millbrook area were taken - 7 were satisfactory and 7 unsatisfactory. This rural supply is closely watched by the department and I am glad to report a slight improvement because filters have now been supplied and fitted to the taps. This filtered water has always proved to be of a satisfactory quality.

The Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-u-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, Mr. M. T. B. Whitson, reports on the Stalybridge water supplies as follows :-

The quality and quantity of the water have both been satisfactory.

Bacteriological examination of piped supplies.

<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Samples Taken</u>	<u>Results</u>
Raw	None	-
Filtered water - taken directly after filtration	12	Quite satisfactory.
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	24	Quite satisfactory.
Chemical Analysis	2	Quite satisfactory.

Plumbo Solvency. Calcium Carbonate added before filtration. 16 samples were taken and the results were all satisfactory.

No form of contamination has presented itself.

Population supplied from public water mains :-

(a) Direct to Houses	-	22,544
(b) By means of stand pipes	-	NONE

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

TABLE VI.
Infectious Disease Notifications, 1957.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Ac. Polio-myelitis		Measles		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal Infections.		Pneumonia		Ac. encephalitis		Food poisoning		Tuberc. Resp.		Tuberc. Meninges & C.N.S.		Tuberc. Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 1 - 2 years	-	-	4	3	-	-	11	11	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 - 3 years	-	-	1	3	-	-	24	19	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 3 - 4 years	-	-	1	3	-	-	16	26	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 4 - 5 years	-	-	3	1	-	-	28	25	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 5 - 10 years	-	-	1	2	-	-	59	65	33	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 25 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45-64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 25-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45-64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	2	14	16	-	1	148	150	107	122	-	1	8	5	1	-	4	4	10	10	-	1	1	-

TABLE VII.

Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases.1950 - 1957

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	8	13	10	25	38	10	24
Tuberculosis (all forms)	22	15	21	27	14	26	32	22
Measles	298	3	496	17	423	70	588	47
Whooping Cough	30	78	15	57	122	82	86	165
Dysentery	229	6	4	134	-	-	42	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Miscellaneous	22	6	12	25	30	24	18	9
Total	605	118	561	270	614	242	776	268

SPECIFIC INFECTIONS.

Measles made its bi-annual visit to the town and 298 cases were notified during 1957. With the exception of measles and dysentery the incidence of infectious fevers was low.

DIPHTHERIA.

This condition is now so rare that mention of it could almost be dropped from the report. I say almost because those of us who have seen this disease would keep it in the minds of everyone in an effort to encourage protective immunisation. The number of children immunised will be found in the section of the report which deals with those services administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is every indication that the figures during 1958 will show a healthy improvement over the last few years.

SCARLET FEVER.

This condition is now so mild that little incapacity results and although only two cases were notified I am confident that the incidence was greater than this. The system of contact exclusion has now been modified so that only those contacts engaged in the preparation or service of school meals are now placed in this category.

PNEUMONIA.

During the year 12 deaths were classified to this condition. They occurred in the older age groups.

TYPHOID.

There were no cases of typhoid fever to report during 1957.

POLIOMYELITIS.

I would draw your attention to the report on those services administered by the Divisional Health Committee where there is a section on immunisation against this disease. Since writing that report the supply of vaccine has increased although it was unfortunate that the Ministry on the advice of the Medical Research Council publicised the fact that three types of vaccine existed. The introduction of so many variables inevitably caused confusion in the mind of the layman but I am glad to say that three-quarters of those consenting agreed to immunisation with any vaccine available at the time. From the experience gained locally it would appear that there is nothing to choose between the three types of vaccine and I would advise parents to bear this in mind when coming to a decision.

One case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year - a small child who recovered. This is the fifth case to be recorded in Stalybridge since 1949.

TUBERCULOSIS.

26 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been notified and of these 6 were cases transferred from other areas. 2 persons were certified as having died from pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 5 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1956. Further comments on this disease together with a report on the scheme of B.C.G. vaccination will be found in the section which deals with the work of the Divisional Health Committee.

TUBERCULOSIS TREND 1920 - 1957

..... Notification per 1000 Population

_____ Deaths per 1000 Population

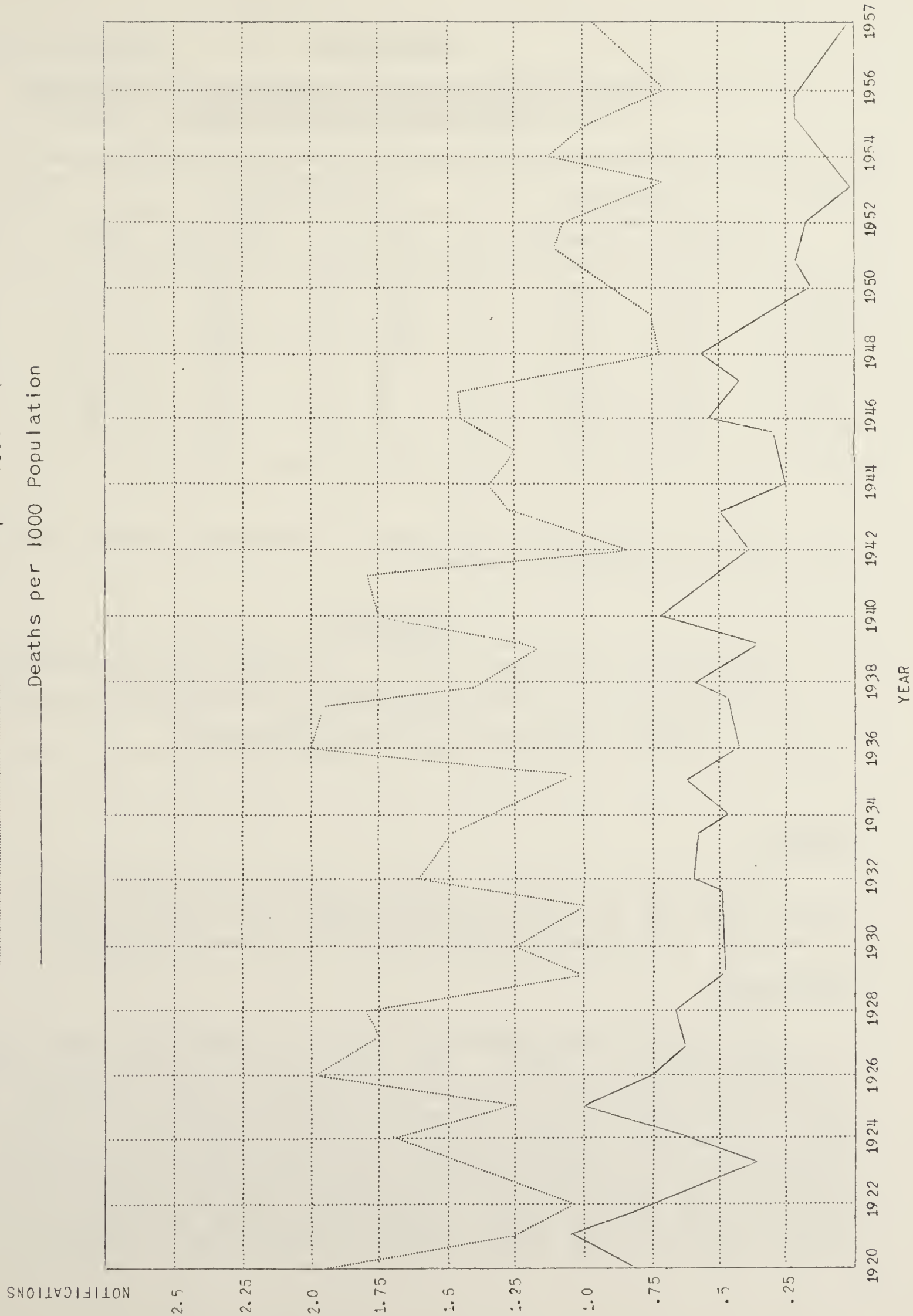


TABLE VIII.

Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on Register
at December 1951 - 1957.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	45	46	17	17	62	63
1952	50	51	17	16	67	67
1953	59	57	16	16	75	73
1954	75	62	15	13	90	75
1955	79	58	9	8	88	66
1956	84	59	9	6	93	65
1957	86	64	10	6	96	70

Table IX indicates the speed of disposal of all patients requiring sanatorium treatment.

TABLE IX.

Admitted to Hospital within one month of notification	18
Diagnosed, not requiring hospital treatment.....	4
Total (pulmonary and non-pulmonary)	22

CANCER.

There was an increase in the number of deaths from cancer from 38 in 1956 to 46 in 1957. Of these 9 were of cancer of the lung or 19.56% of all cancer deaths.

DYSENTERY.

During 1957 the number of cases of dysentery rose to 229 compared with 6 in 1956. The cases were in the main confined to children who appear to be more prone to the condition than adults and who also by virtue of close contact at school are more frequently exposed to the condition than older people. Altogether the outbreak lasted from the end of February to the beginning of July before the town was finally clear and altogether 1,459 samples were dealt with by the department and investigated by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall.

FOOD POISONING.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year although 8 isolated cases were reported.

H O U S I N G.

The following table gives the number of houses which have been represented as unfit for human habitation since 1940 :-

TABLE X.

Year	No. of Houses Represented	
	Section 12 (1) Closing Order	Section 11 (1) Demolition Order
1940	3	-
1941	-	-
1942	-	3
1943	4	8
1944	2	5
1945	-	4
1946	-	3
1947	1	1
1948	-	-
1949	-	5
1950	-	8
1951	1	2
1952	1	4
1953	4	10
1954	16	1
1955	36	5
1956	11	4
1957	12	-
	<u>Sections 16 & 17</u> <u>Housing Act, 1957</u>	
	<u>Closing Order</u>	<u>Demolition Order</u>
1957	9	8

During the year two small clearance areas were made involving 27 houses. This, in fact, means that the slum clearance programme was not pushed during 1957. I would, however, draw your attention to the additional 29 houses declared individually unfit, a figure which showed an increase of 14 over that for 1956. Of the 29 houses represented during 1957, 1 related to a back-to-back house which was made "through" by the owner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR
1957

-----oOo-----

To the Chairman and Members of
the Public Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my eleventh Annual Report on the work carried out by the Cleansing Department and Public Health Inspector's section of the Public Health Department.

1957 - the Centenary Year - has been a year of routine work not spectacular or glamorous but very necessary. Attention is drawn to environmental hygiene when it fails - when it succeeds very little publicity is accorded. The Centenary Exhibition held in the Mechanics' Institute was extremely successful and gave the Department an excellent opportunity of showing the ratepayers the services provided for them. Talks were again given to the senior classes in the two Secondary Modern Schools and as in previous years food hygiene was particularly stressed.

Once again economic conditions have restricted progress in clearing unfit houses and our slum clearance programme is falling considerably behind schedule. During the year only two small clearance areas were declared and 29 houses represented individually. The most important piece of new legislation introduced was the Rents Act, 1957 and whilst the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair was small, advice on the provisions of the Act was given to a considerable number of people.

Some progress has been made in inspecting food premises in order to bring them up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, but owing to the limited amount of time available for this work much yet remains to be done.

The disposal of refuse caused some concern owing to the shortage of covering material which has fallen from 1,809 loads in 1952 to 277 loads in 1957. Unless the supply considerably improves, and this is unlikely, it will mean either buying suitable material or purchasing a machine in order to excavate the older parts of the Tip, using this excavated material for covering. Salvage income

was £2,837 the principal item being the sale of 321 tons of baled paper for £2,456. This is quite a considerable figure bearing in mind that the product of a penny rate is only £674.

Cleansing costs generally continue to rise but Stalybridge figures compare favourably with other authorities included in the Public Cleansing Costing Returns published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The cost per person for refuse collection and disposal, including the provision of ashbins as a rate borne charge is only 2.8ld. per week!

It would not have been possible to carry out the varied work detailed in the Report without the wholehearted co-operation of the Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. C. F. Spencer; the staff of the Health Department and the Foreman and men of the Cleansing Department.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and the interest shown by the members of the Public Health Committee.

Your obedient Servant,

J. NORRIS.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

August, 1958.

TABLE I.

Inspections	Number Visits	No. Notices served		Result of Service of Notice		
		Staty.	In- formal	Com- plied with	Out- stand- ing	Prose- cutions
Housing	2307	32	216	238	10	8
Yards, Courts, Passages	32	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage & Conversions	499	-	53	53	-	-
Infectious Disease	269	-	-	-	-	-
Meat & Other Foods	431	-	-	-	-	-
Food Premises	337	-	75	47	28	-
Milk & Dairies	76	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream Mfr. & Shops	30	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supplies	28	-	-	-	-	-
Shops Acts	234	-	1	1	-	-
Factories Act	99	-	3	3	-	-
Refuse Collection	56	-	4	4	-	-
Refuse Disposal	221	-	3	3	-	-
Smoke Abatement	170	-	10	10	-	-
Hairdressing Saloons	21	-	-	-	-	-
Schools	24	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping of Animals	20	-	1	1	-	-
Offensive Accumulations	35	-	8	8	-	-
Offensive Trades	6	-	-	-	-	-
Contagious Diseases of Animals	70	-	10	9	1	-
Pets Act	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rats & Mice Infestns. " " "	103	-	5	5	-	-
(visits by Rodent Operator)	2544	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified Visits	298	-	21	19	2	-
Interviews	983	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8896	32	410	401	41	8

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There is one registered common lodging house and one house let-in-lodgings. Regular visits are made to these premises.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS.

During the year 613 complaints were received and investigated.

8 prosecutions were taken during the year details of which are given below :-

21.1.57.	30, Park Street)	
"	32, Park Street)	
"	66, North End	)	Abatement Orders granted by
"	87, North End	)	Magistrates.
"	91, North End)	
"	3, Friendship Yard)	
15.4.57.	62, North End	)	Abatement Orders granted by
"	64, North End	)	Magistrates.

On the 4th March, 1957, the owner of Nos. 66, 87 and 91 North End was fined £1 and 10/6d. costs in each case for non-observations of the Abatement Orders granted on the 21st January, 1957. On the 15th April, 1957, he was again fined £2 in each case and 40/-d. per day for non-observations of the Orders. On the 29th April, 1957, the owner of Nos. 62 and 64, North End (the same person who owned Nos. 66, 87 and 91, North End) was fined £2 in each case plus 40/-d. per day for non-observance of Orders granted on 15th April, 1957.

On the 1st May the owner of the above houses was arrested and brought before a Special Court for non-payment of fines. He agreed to pay £10 immediately and made arrangements with the Magistrates' Clerk for the remainder to be paid in instalments. He also arranged with an estate agent to take over the agency of the property and paid him £25 in order that the repairs could commence. The repairs commenced immediately and were completed within a very short time.

32 formal and 310 informal notices dealing with 588 defects were served.

4 informal notices requiring the provision of 13 ashbins on trade premises were served.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Clearance of unfit houses continued on a very small scale owing to economic conditions and two areas only were represented. Details of Post War Clearance Areas are given in the following table :-

TABLE

CLEARANCE OF
POST

No.	Clearance Area	Clearance Order or Compulsory Purchase Order	Date of Order	No. of houses Represented	No. of Houses Con- firmed by Ministry	Houses to be demolished
1.	Henry St. & Thomas St.	CPO	1955	34	34	34
2.	Bridge St. No. 1	CPO	1955	6	6	6
3.	Bridge St. No. 2	CPO	1955	6	6	6
4.	Cartwright's Bldgs. Robinson St.	CPO	1955	7	7	7
5.	Robinson St. & Summers St.	CO	1955	11	11	11
6.	High St. No. 1	Patching	-	9	9	-
7.	Castle Hall No. 1	CPO	1955	28	27	27
8.	Robinson St. & Binns St.	CPO	1955	15	15	15
9.	High St. No. 2	CPO	1955	6	6	6
10.	Castle Hall No. 2	CPO	1955	58	38	38
11.	Woolley's Terrace, Peel St., Stanley St. & Robinson St.	CO	1956	36	36	36
12.	Ashton St., & Belfield's Yd.	CO	1956	14	14	14
13.	Castle St. & Caroline St.	CPO	1956	8	8	8
14.	Grafton St. & John St.	CPO	1957	14	14	14
15.	Grouse St. & Friendship Yard	CPO	1957	13	13	13

II

UNFIT - HOUSES

WAR SCHEME

Date of Representation	Date of Enquiry	Date of Confirmation by Ministry	No. of persons Displaced	
8. 3.55.	27. 9.55.	5. 1.56.	111	
8. 3.55.	27. 9.55.	5. 1.56.	20	Includes 3 owned by L.A.
8. 3.55.	27. 9.55.	5. 1.56.	17	
8. 6.55.	No objection	12.12.55.	12	
8. 6.55.	No objection	12.12.55.	29	
8. 6.55.	-	16. 2.56.	-	
8. 6.55.	24. 1.56.	8. 3.56.	86	Includes 9 owned by L.A.
5.10.55.	20. 3.56.	18. 6.56.	45	
5.10.55.	20. 3.56.	18. 6.56.	20	
30.11.55.	31. 5.56.	28. 8.56.	96	
5. 9.56.	No objection	25. 2.57.	86	
5. 9.56.	No objection	25. 2.57.	44	
5. 9.56.	No objection	25. 3.57.	16	
28. 8.57.	11. 2.58.	4. 6.58.	24	
28. 8.57.	11. 2.58.	4. 6.58.	23	Includes 10 owned by L.A.

29 houses have been represented individually as unfit for human habitation - 8 demolition and 21 closing orders were made. The 21 closing orders includes one property - No. 2, Allen's Yard, a back-to-back house - which was allowed to be made "through" with 28, Forester Street.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

Details of Certificates granted are as follows :-

Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Application</u>
30, Park Street	29. 1.57.
32, Park Street	29. 1.57.

No applications for revocation were made.

Rents Act, 1957.

17 applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair and Form J was issued in each case. Undertakings on Form K were received in 14 cases and in the other 3, Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of application</u>	<u>Form K recd.</u>	<u>Cert. of Dis-repair issued</u>
67, Wakefield Road	28. 9.57.	23.10.57.	-
26, Church Street	4.11.57.	-	2.12.57.
27, Stocks Lane	3.11.57.	28.11.57.	-
29, Stocks Lane	4.11.57.	28.11.57.	-
31, Stocks Lane	29.10.57.	28.11.57.	-
33, Stocks Lane	4.11.57.	28.11.57.	-
1, Park Street	2.11.57.	27.11.57.	-
31, Quay Street	26.10.57.	25.11.57.	-
33, Quay Street	26.10.57.	25.11.57.	-
Fernlea, Mottram Road	17.10.57.	-	2.12.57.
Glenmoor, Mottram Road	26.10.57.	-	2.12.57.
83, Wakefield Road	18.10.57.	28.11.57.	-
2, Hartley Street	29.10.57.	28.11.57.	-
6, Hartley Street	25.10.57.	28.11.57.	-
10, Hartley Street	31.10.57.	28.11.57.	-
8, Hough Hill Road	12.11.57.	13.12.57.	-
1, Tonge's Bldgs.	26.11.57.	Work done 31.12.57.	-

FOOD.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection has again been achieved not without difficulty on occasions.

TABLE III.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1081	911	58	3566	21
Number Inspected	1081	911	58	3566	*22
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	1	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	236	237	2	197	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticercosis	21.83	26.34	5.17	5.58	13.64
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	6	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	164	270	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	15.26	30.29	-	-	-
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	+1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

* One Slaughtered on farm.

+ Although parts of the carcass were condemned as cysticercosis the carcass of the animal was condemned for other reasons.

The approximate weight of meat and offal condemned at the Buckley Street Slaughterhouse is as follows :-

				1956		1957	
Tubercular	...	...	...	15129	lbs.	18770	lbs.
Non-tubercular	...	...	...	12542	lbs.	15753	lbs.
				<hr/>		<hr/>	
				27671	lbs.	34523	lbs.
				<hr/>		<hr/>	

Details of meat and offal condemned are as follows :-

				1956		1957	
Whole carcase	...	...	...	10		13	
Part carcase	...	...	...	15		27	
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	110		168	
Lungs	...	...	...	572		647	
Diaphragms	...	...	...	95		138	
Hearts	...	...	...	10		29	
Livers	...	...	...	339		336	
Part livers	...	...	...	439		501	
Stomachs	...	...	...	29		28	
Mesenteries & Intestines			...	148		168	
Spleens	...	...	...	32		47	
Kidneys	...	...	...	35		39	
Plucks	...	...	...	16		5	
Tails	...	...	...	6		12	
Udders	...	...	...	158		307	

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Slaughterhouse in Buckley Street owned by the Stalybridge Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., is the only one licensed.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL.

All condemned meat and offal is sold to a firm outside the Borough for processing after being stained green by the Meat Inspectors.

In addition the following have been condemned :-

164	tins	Meat	18	lbs.	Comp. Cooking Fat
169	"	Fruit	14	"	Shoulder Steak
13	"	Ham	29	"	Bacon
1	"	Mixed Meat	2	"	Flaked Suet
1	"	Thick Cream	14	"	Gammon
1	"	Corned Mutton	1	"	Kidney
2	"	Whole Chicken	9	ozs.	Cooked Ham
1	"	Marmalade	2	jars	Beef Paste
46	"	Fish	7	"	Salmon Spread
124	"	Vegetables	2	"	Crab
25	"	Soup	5	"	Chicken
8	"	Creamed Rice	1	"	Ox Tongue
1	"	Salmon	65	bots.	Milk
1	"	Pork Luncheon Meat			
12	"	Chicken Fillets			
58	"	Milk			
13	"	Tongue			
1	"	Cooked Gammon			

The following is a list of shops in which food is sold :-

Grocery and Provisions	...	...	...	119
Bakers & Confectioners	...	...	...	39
Fish Friers	...	...	...	28
Butchers	...	...	...	27
Greengrocers	...	...	...	20
Sweets & Tobacco etc.	...	...	...	32
Fishmongers	...	...	...	7
Cafes	...	...	...	8
Tripe	...	...	...	3
Wines & Spirits	...	...	...	1
School Canteens	...	...	...	12
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	16

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16
OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

<u>Ice Cream</u>	- Manufacture	1
	Storage and Sale	73
<u>Preserved Foods</u>	- Preparation &	
	Manufacture	69*

In relation to ice cream premises the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 - 1952 are complied with.

FOOD PREMISES.

The routine inspection of food premises has continued during the year and 359 visits were made. The following is a list of visits made to different classes of food premises :-

	1956	1957
Butchers' Shops	25	90
Bakehouses	25	66
Cafes and Canteens	59	45
Fried Fish Shops	3	7
Ice Cream Manufacturing and Storage	26	22
Fishmongers	4	4
Other food premises	115	125

A considerable amount of time was spent making detailed inspections of food premises in accordance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. This work took a very considerable amount of time particularly when it had to be carried out as and when time permitted. In addition to the initial inspections revisits have to be made and frequent discussions with proprietors held as to ways and means in which the Regulations can be complied with. It is gratifying to record that most of the proprietors of food businesses are co-operating wholeheartedly and some real progress in the cause of food hygiene is being made.

MOBILE FOOD SHOPS.

A number of food traders are now operating mobile shops and under a local act the licensing of all hawkers is required. No licence is issued without the vehicle being inspected and approved by the Public Health Department and in this way a reasonable standard of mobile food shops is attained.

ICE CREAM.

Distribution of ice cream within the Borough continues to be very satisfactory, only closed motor vans and trailers specially constructed and equipped with hot and cold water are used.

8 Methylene Blue samples were taken during the year, the results were graded as follows :-

				<u>Manufactured</u>			
				<u>In Borough</u>	<u>Outside Borough</u>	<u>In Borough</u>	<u>Outside Borough</u>
				<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Grade 1	...	...	...	6	5	6	3
Grade 2	...	...	...	4	-	-	-
Grade 3	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Grade 4	...	...	...	1	-	-	-

MILK SAMPLES.

Details of samples taken during the year and comparisons with 1946 to 1957 are noted below :-

<u>Methylene Blue</u>	<u>Producers in Borough</u>		<u>Producers outside Borough</u>	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
1946	17	-	6	-
1947	19	1	8	1
1948	27	-	5	-
1949	31	3	13	6
1950	23	7	17	4
1951	26	4	23	1
1952	29	1	10	1
1953	41	2	23	1
1954	10	1	25	1
1955	5	4	10	-
1956	7	-	21	-
1957	7	1	17	-

16 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken. Each sample satisfied the Phosphatase Test.

<u>B. Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Producers in Borough</u>		<u>Producers outside Borough</u>	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
1946	17	-	7	-
1947	15	1	9	-
1948	21	-	4	-
1949	25	3	16	-
1950	24	2	19	1
1951	23	4	10	1
1952	27	1	12	-
1953	40	2	31	1
1954	10	1	23	-
1955	9	-	10	-
1956	7	-	21	-
1957	8	-	17	-

As Stalybridge is in a Specified Area and only Designated Milk is sold the number of producer/retailers is now very small. A very large percentage of the milk retailed is pasteurised and sterilised milk, processed by the large dairies.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND
STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1959.

The following licences were issued under the above
Regulations during the year :-

<u>SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES</u>	- Pasteurised ...	7
	Sterilised ...	9
	Tuberculin Tested	7

<u>DEALERS' LICENCES.</u>	- Pasteurised ...	32
	Sterilised ...	125
	Tuberculin Tested	25

<u>REGISTERED MILK DISTRIBUTORS</u>	- 140
-------------------------------------	-------

CLEAN AIR.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

120 observations were taken during the year as against
168 in 1956 and 137 in 1955. 2 of the observations exceeded
the time limit for dense smoke, the same as in 1956.

The 2 smoke nuisances were investigated and satisfactory
explanations offered by the offending firms.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of observations</u>	<u>Number exceeding time limit for black smoke</u>	<u>% exceeding time limit</u>
1952	15	-	Nil
1953	17	-	Nil
1954	92	10	10.86
1955	137	9	6.56
1956	168	2	1.19
1957	120	2	1.66

It will be seen from the above table that the number
of smoke nuisances in recent years has fallen considerably
and whilst a very considerable amount of work still needs to
be done in reducing the amount of industrial smoke emitted
into the atmosphere at least some progress is being made.
It is expected that the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956,
dealing with the control of smoke from industrial chimneys
and smoke nuisances, will be in operation some time in 1958
and when these sections are law much stronger powers will be
available to local authorities.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year the Rodent Operator made 2,544 visits. A further 103 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

In the 1956 Annual Report details were given of the first sewer treatment carried out experimentally with Warfarin. During 1957 two further Warfarin treatments have been carried out with very successful results and it would seem that at last we are making progress in reducing the rat population in the sewers.

The figures below show the results of the three Warfarin treatments at six monthly intervals :-

Treatment of approximately 630 manholes :-

	<u>Complete takes</u>	<u>Part takes</u>	<u>Total</u>
October 1956	86	187	273
April 1957	14	210	224
October 1957	27	115	142

The treatment of surface infestations has been carried out successfully and 239 new infestations were reported as compared with 240 in 1956.

30 Annual contracts were in force at the end of the year and the total income received from contracts amounted to £161. 0. 0d.

5 informal notices were served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and complied with.

Details of the work carried out in the Borough as detailed in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food official form is as follows :-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1958.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All Other (inc. Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols.(1) (2) and (3) (4)	
I. No. of properties in L.A.'s District (notes 1 and 2)	8	7872	1072	8952	23
II. No. of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	4	108	32	144	3
(b) Survey under the Act	1	176	51	228	8
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
III. Total inspections carried out - inc. re-inspections	93	1134	803	2030	33
IV. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	2	-	19	21	3
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	1	9	15	25	-
V. No. of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	3	9	34	46	3

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All Other (inc. Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) and (3) (4)	
VI. Total treatments carried out - inc. re-treatments	6	9	55	70	3
VII. No. of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	2
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	1	1	-
VIII. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE 1. - With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

NOTE 2. - (i) Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col. (3)
(ii) Sewers should not be included.
(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Col. (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Cols. (2) and (3).

NOTE 3. - For the purpose of completing Sections II, IV and V, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

DISINFECTION.

11 houses were fumigated. 3 beds, 6 blankets, 8 pillows and bolsters and 12 other articles were disinfected.

DISINFESTATION.

Insecticide containing D.D.T. is used for disinfestation and 5 houses involving 17 rooms have been treated by this method.

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

The Council has continued to make a grant of £8 or half the cost of conversion whichever is the lower, to owners of property wishing to convert waste water closets. 40 applications for grant were received during the year making a total of 379 since the scheme was commenced in 1947.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No important extension to the sewerage system has taken place during the year.

29 drains, 85 W.W.C.'s, 8 fresh W.C.'s and 51 waste water gullies have been opened by Cleansing Department employees during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

210 visits to bakehouses and other factories have been made during the year as against 91 in 1956. 3 informal notices have been served and complied with.

TABLE IV.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

1. - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	No. on Re- gister	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspection	Written Notices	
Factories without Mechanical Power	46	29	-	-
Factories with Mechanical Power	190	181	3	-
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	236	210	3	-

2. - Defects found.

Particulars	Number of defects				Number of defects in respect of which prose- cutions were in- stituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp- ector	by H.M. Insp- ector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilating (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences -					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	11	11	-	4	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
	11	11	-	4	-

OUTWORKERS.

There are ten outworkers in the town employed by firms outside Stalybridge. Each outworker is engaged in making wearing apparel.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

1 building is now used for tripe boiling and 2 as Marine Stores for the business of rag and bone dealing. The premises are visited regularly.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

In conjunction with visits to food preparation premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the opportunity was taken to check up on the health provisions under the Shops Act, 1950 and that is the reason for the large increase in visits under the Shops Act being recorded this year. In addition a number of visits have been made to shops regarding alleged contravention of Closing Orders and in each case the shopkeeper has been warned.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS.

Bye-laws are in operation under Section 148 of the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953 regarding hairdressers and barbers premises. The number of premises registered is 26 an increase of 2 over the 1956 figures.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

3 premises are licensed under the above Act and the initial inspections were carried out in conjunction with the local Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Suspected outbreak of Fowl Pest.

Notification was made by a local farmer of a suspected outbreak of fowl pest on his premises. Four days previously he had purchased 60 month-old chicks from a dealer in an adjacent town and on the morning in question 12 were found dead and others dying. The matter was notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and a Veterinary Officer immediately sent out from Chester.

A post mortem examination of one of the birds was carried out on the premises and the disease fortunately was not fowl pest but coccidiosis, which is not a notifiable contagious disease. Advice was given to the farmer on how to prevent the spread of the infection to other poultry on the premises.

Suspected Anthrax.

On September 25th a heifer was found dead in the field of a local farm and the cause of death was suspected to be Anthrax. The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food was notified and detention notices were served on the premises. Following a visit by a Veterinary Surgeon to the farm the blood tests were certified negative and the restrictions removed from the premises.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

On the 1st June, 1957, the above Order came into operation and imposed a duty on local authorities to licence the boiling plants of all substantial collectors of waste foods, that is persons keeping more than 4 weaned pigs and 50 head of poultry who boiled waste foods for feeding their own stock.

This involved visiting all the farms, piggeries and small-holdings within the area and took quite a considerable amount of time.

14 boiling plants were licensed under the Order.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.
SECTION 50.

On September 17th the Department was notified by the Police that a man had been found dead in Cheetham Park and that no one would be responsible for burial. Following detailed enquiries this was confirmed and action had to be taken under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Arrangements were made with a local undertaker for burial and it is expected that the full cost of the burial will be obtained from the estate of the deceased.

PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Centenary Exhibition.

In February, 1957 in connection with the Centenary of the Borough an exhibition was held in the Mechanics' Institute showing the work of the various Corporation departments. The exhibition was extremely successful and over 9,000 people attended during the week. The Public Health Department stand dealt with both the County administered and local services. Particular mention was made of food hygiene, smoke abatement and housing and the exhibits raised a very considerable amount of interest particularly the section dealing with housing where photographs of pre-war clearance areas were shown. As all these houses were demolished prior to the War the photographs are already attaining a certain amount of historic interest.

Talks to Scholars in Senior Schools.

For some years each Chief Official has given a talk to the senior class in the two Secondary Modern Schools in the town on the work of his particular department. These lectures are now looked upon as part of the school curriculum and are very well worth doing. In addition on occasions talks are given on food hygiene.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

COLLECTION.

Ashbins emptied	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
	345,396	358,446

The following loads of Refuse were dealt with -

<u>House Refuse</u>	<u>Pails</u>	<u>Salvage</u>
4,349	51	729

The estimated weight of house refuse removed was 8,808 tons based on an average weight of 2 tons 0cwts. 2 qrs.(test weighings).

Provision of Ashbins.

As from April 1st 1952, ashbins were supplied by the Council as a charge against General Rate Fund and since that date 3,072 ashbins have been supplied. During the year 581 bins were supplied to domestic houses and 182 bins were sold.

Purchase tax on ashbins was reduced from 30% to 15% in the Budget. This reduced the cost of the type of ashbin we purchase by 4/7d. a bin and whilst this reduction is very much appreciated it does seem that purchase tax on ashbins should be abolished altogether.

Sickness.

The number of working days lost through sickness was 397 as against 434 in 1956 and 294 in 1955. Whilst this figure is considerably less than the 516 days lost in 1953 it is still very high and is the equivalent to the work of $1\frac{1}{2}$ men for a whole year.

Refuse Collection Vehicles.

Details of vehicles operated by the Cleansing Department are as follows :-

<u>Registered</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Price</u> £	<u>Depreciated</u> <u>Year</u>
JLG 62	S.D.	8 cu. yd.	Aug. 1946	866	1953
LMA 802	S.D.	8 cu. yd.	Apl. 1949	1145	1957
PLG 536	S.D.	8 cu. yd.	July 1952	1305	1959
PTU 171	Ford	10 cwt.	Jan. 1953	458	1959
		Van			
ONE 147	Karrier	8/9 cu.yd.	Feb. 1954	850	1961
SXJ 486	Karrier	9 cu. yd.	May 1956	925	1963

Refuse Collection.

The refuse collection service varies from 7 - 10 days according to district. Apart from holiday periods this frequency was maintained in spite of housing development with consequent long carries, and without additional staff.

Wage Increase.

During May the wages of drivers and ashbinmen were increased by 9/2d. per week.

DISPOSAL.

The whole of the house refuse was disposed of by "controlled" tipping. Only 277 loads of covering material were obtained during the year and as a result the condition of the Tip deterioriated considerably.

In past years considerable amounts of covering material have been obtained without cost to the local authority and there appears to be very little hope of this happening again in any quantity - this will mean that if controlled tipping is to be carried out in a proper manner then covering material will have to be bought or a machine purchased to dig into the older parts of the Tip.

The decline in the amount of covering material obtained is shown below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Loads</u>
1950	1722
1951	1112
1952	1809
1953	1003
1954	988
1955	796
1956	358
1957	277

Tip Fires.

During May two fires were started on the Tip and fortunately both fires were found by our tip men visiting the Tip during their off-duty hours. It would appear from

information obtained, that both fires were started by children and but for prompt action by our tip men and the Fire Service no doubt a serious nuisance would have occurred.

SALVAGE.

The amount of waste paper collected still continues to increase and the year's figure of 321 tons is once more the highest recorded.

Details of the tonnage and value of waste paper collected since 1939 are given below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Weight</u> (tons)	<u>Value</u> £
1939	Records not available	75
1940	118	440
1941	127	568
1942	198	1132
1943	129	797
1944	116	722
1945	97	619
1946	121	813
1947	145	976
1948	180	1200
1949	181	1181
1950	190	1154
1951	185	2626
1952	165	1752
1953	194	1261
1954	252	1659
1955	280	2207
1956	315	2520
1957	321	2564

The following are comparative figures for 1956 and 1957 :-

<u>1956</u>		T.	C.	£
Paper ...	...	314	19	2520
Metal ...	...	30	7	195
Textiles	...		17	22
Sundries	...		7	10
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		346	10	2747
		<hr/>		<hr/>

<u>1957</u>		T.	C.	£
Paper ...	...	320	11	2564
Metal ...	...	36	10	216
Textiles	...	1	9	41
Sundries	...		6	16
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		358	16	2837
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Salvage Bonus.

In the ten years the salvage bonus scheme has been in operation £2,554 has been paid to the Cleansing Department employees and the figure of £435 paid during the financial year ending 31st March, 1958, is the highest figure since 1952 when paper prices were extremely high.

The bonus paid each financial year is as follows :-

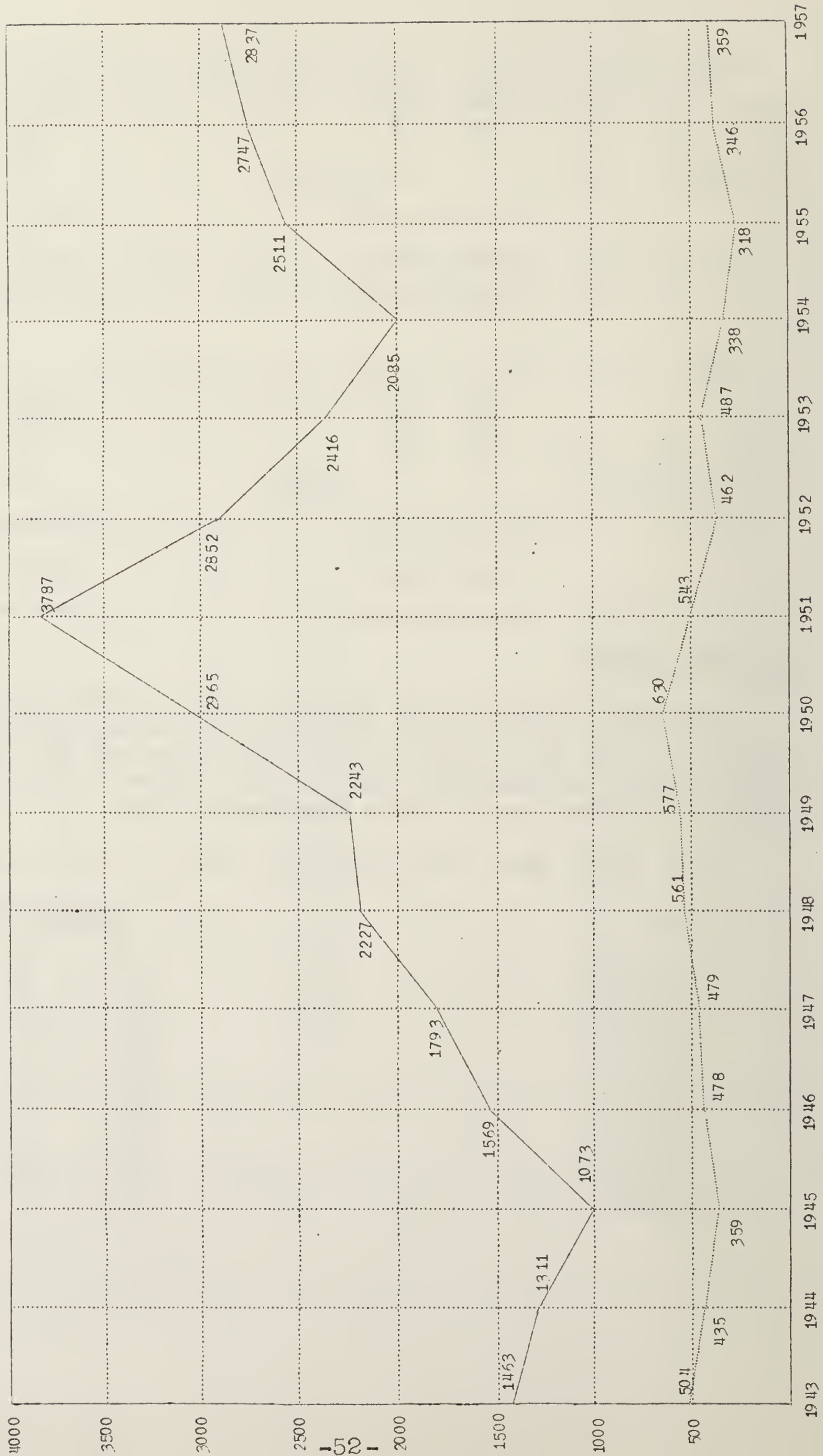
<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>		
	£.	s.	d.
1948/49	86	16	2
1949/50	60	6	2
1950/51	148	19	0
1951/52	512	11	1
1952/53	136	3	1
1953/54	159	17	4
1954/55	228	3	11
1955/56	367	2	3
1956/57	418	12	5
1957/58	435	0	4
<hr/>			
	2553	11	9
<hr/>			

SALVAGE 1943 - 1957

WEIGHT AND INCOME

Weight in tons

Income in £



COSTS.

The costs given below are those included in the Public Cleansing Costing Return submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the year ended 1956/57. This return is submitted annually to the Ministry by Local Authorities of over 20,000 population and is similar to the one required before the war. A summary of the whole of the costing returns submitted is published and interesting comparisons can then be made with Cleansing Costs of other Local Authorities.

It will be noted that Disposal Costs show a credit, this is because the Ministry require all salvage income (apart from kitchen waste) to be credited to Disposal.

COST STATEMENT. 1956 - 1957

<u>Gross Expenditure</u>	Collection £	Disposal £	Total £
Labour	8705	1121	9826
Transport	4713	-	4713
Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1739	162	1901
Other items	518	129	647
Total Gross Expenditure	15675	1412	17087
Gross Income	512	2879	3391
NET COST	15163	1467 Cr.	13696
<u>Unit Costs</u>			
Gross Cost per ton (Labour only)	s. d. 18. 7.	s. d. 2. 5.	s. d. 21. 0.
Gross Cost per ton (Transport only)	10. 1.	-	10. 1.
<u>Net Cost</u> (All expenditure less income)	32. 5.	3. 2. Cr.	29. 3.
	£	£	£
Net Cost per 1,000 population	673	65 Cr.	608
Net Cost per 1,000 premises	1715	166 Cr.	1549

Other interesting figures not included in the Cost Statement are :-

<u>Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal</u>						
<u>per person</u>	...	...	...	...	...	2.81d. per week.
<u>Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal</u>						
<u>per premises</u>	...	...	...	...	...	7.15d. per week.

The cost of running the service continues to rise mainly on account of increased wages. Stalybridge figures compare favourably with those of other authorities detailed in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Return for the year 1956/57 particularly in relation to disposal. Only 15 of the 480 local authorities submitting returns show a lower disposal cost per thousand premises.

-----oOo-----

S U P P L E M E N T

CESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFELD HEALTH DIVISION

REPORT OF THE
CLERK TO THE DIVISIONAL
HEALTH COMMITTEE
AND
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1957

STALYBRIDGE & DUKINFIELD DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - July, 1956 - June, 1957 - COUNCILLOR J.S.B. GOW
- July, 1957 - Dec., 1957 - COUNCILLOR J. WAINWRIGHT

Deputy - July, 1956 - June, 1957 - COUNCILLOR J. WAINWRIGHT
Chairman - July, 1957 - Dec., 1957 - COUNCILLOR J. TURNER.

COMMITTEE

Representing the Local Health Authority

Chairman of the County Health Committee, Coy.Ald. G.Astbury, J.P.,
(ex-officio)

Deputy Chairman of the Coy.Health Committee, Coy.Cr. A. Whitley,
(ex-officio)

County Alderman A. Bown, J.P.

County Councillor J.H.I. Radcliffe, J.P.

County Councillor W. Reece

County Councillor J. Turner

Representing Dukinfield M.B.

Councillor N.T. Ashton, J.P.

Councillor A.E.F. Betteridge

Councillor J.S.B. Gow

Councillor A. Hitchen

Councillor J. Howard

Councillor Mrs. L. Senior

Representing Stalybridge M.B.

Alderman Mrs. L.M. Gillott

Councillor F.J. Howard

Councillor H.A. Myers, (from June, 1957)

Alderman J. Porter, J.P. (to June, 1957)

Councillor F. Shaw (to June, 1957)

Alderman Mrs. A. Slack

Councillor J. Wainwright

Councillor B.J. Walsh (from June, 1957)

Councillor P. Walton.

Co-opted Members

Dr. J.R. Wardley (Cheshire County Local Medical Committee)

J. Clogg, Esq., M.B.E. (Ashton, Hyde & Glossop Hospital Management
Committee) (to June, 1957)

Councillor H. White (Dukinfield & Stalybridge Div.(Ed.) Executive)

Alderman J. Porter, J.P., (Ashton, etc., Hospital Management
Committee) (from June, 1957)

Mrs. J. Ashton)

Mrs. E. A. High)

Mrs. G. M. Savage)

Mrs. M. Storrs, J.P.)

Mrs. N. Sykes)

Co-opted by Divisional Health Committee

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
99, Grosvenor Street,
Stalybridge. -

Divisional Medical Officer	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Clerk to Committee	- P. W. Musther, F.C.I.S.
Assistant County Medical Officer	- P. V. Cant, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Clerk	- A. Clough
Clerical Assistants	- T. N. Darraugh, Misses J. Norton K. Sellers, O. B. Butterworth, Mrs. I. Hellar

Ambulance Supervisor

- J. Roebuck

Health Visitors
(Stalybridge)

- Miss D. P. Flint,
- Miss C. Makin (resigned 31.3.57)
- Miss M. Slack,
- Miss E. M. O'Gara,
- Miss A. Bullough (apptd. 3.4.57)

(Dukinfield)

- Miss W. Grimstone (resd. 30.4.57)
- Miss W. E. Beresford,
- Miss C. Hollings,
- Mrs. M. Knowles (apptd. 1.5.57)

District Nurses
(Stalybridge)

- Mrs. E. H. Slater,
- Miss D. H. Garner,
- Miss D. M. Thompson.

(Dukinfield)

- Miss E. Ambler,
- Miss O. Morton.

Midwives
(Stalybridge)

- Miss N. Robinson,
- Mrs. F. Dent,
- Miss H. Sowerbutts.

(Dukinfield)

- Miss A. Lees,
- Miss L. Bradley.

Authorised Officer

- J. Thompson

Physiotherapist

- Mrs. C. Cooke

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.
(part time basis - Stalybridge)
- Miss J. Hirst, L.D.S.
(part time basis - Dukinfield)

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- B. Boas, M.D.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

- J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist - Stalybridge

- W.E.C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.O.G.

Tuberculosis Physician

- E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

General Practitioners
attending Welfare Centre
Dukinfield on a sessional
basis.

- G. S. Hargrave, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.O.G., D.Obs.
- N.W.R. Lucas, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

<u>Dukinfield</u>	-	King Street, Dukinfield.
<u>Stalybridge</u>	-	Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge New Clinic, Millbrook.

Sessions are held as follows:-

<u>King Street</u>	-	Wednesday mornings and after- noons and Thursday afternoons.
<u>Millbrook</u>	-	Monday afternoons
<u>Mechanics' Institute</u>	-	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

The number of new cases attending the clinic shows a slight reduction over 1956 a trend which followed the birth rate in the town. 204 new cases attended out of a reduced total of 249 births - in other words 82% of babies born in 1957 were brought to the clinic. Altogether 4630 attendances were made, a very good figure and one which makes this clinic one of the busiest in the County. There is no doubt that the popularity of this type of clinic is doing a great deal to improve the general level of health of the child population, and while no serious active treatment is given the advice which is sought is always willingly given and I feel that much ill-health is prevented and a great deal of anxiety avoided.

As in Stalybridge and Millbrook, expectant mothers attended the relaxation classes and a glance at the figures will demonstrate the growing popularity of this new venture in preventive medicine. 938 attendances were made at 91 clinic sessions and the general opinion held by the mothers is that the classes helped them a great deal at the time of confinement. It is regretted that as this report is being written there is no physio-therapist to continue where Mrs. White left off, and I hope a successor will soon be found. May I record here my appreciation and that of the mothers and staff for the good work done by Mrs. White during her term of office at both the Stalybridge and Dukinfield centres.

The health talks given by the health visitors have continued and the projector has proved invaluable in this work.

Mechanics' Institute

Of the 369 Stalybridge babies born during 1957, 300 or 81% were brought to either the Stalybridge or Millbrook clinics for routine examination and advice. 4173 attendances were made to the Stalybridge clinic.

During the year we were sorry to lose the services of Miss C. Makin who left to take up a post abroad. Miss Makin made many friends and she will be missed by the staff and mothers alike. She was succeeded by Miss Bullough in April.

Very little was done to the structure of the building in 1957 the only repair necessary being to the pram shelter during November.

Millbrook

The total attendances at this clinic increased to 1759 during 1957. This is an excellent figure for an area of this size. The increase may be partly attributed to the completion of the Copley housing estate from which some of the families come.

As in Dukinfield the projector is used for giving health talks with a good deal of success.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

There are no staff changes in the Divisional Office to report during 1957. For many years, and particularly since the burden of selling welfare foods was transferred to the Local Health Authorities, the accommodation at 99, Grosvenor Street has been getting more and more limited. The situation was eased considerably towards the end of 1957 when the resident caretaker, Mrs. A. Whitehead was rehoused by Stalybridge Corporation. This resulted in extra rooms becoming available both downstairs for storage of food and upstairs for office use. The Additional Public Health Inspector now has a room in which he is able to breathe with the door closed for the first time in eight years!

During 1957 the total livebirths increased to 618 from 575 in 1956. There were 19 stillbirths in the Division - a slight increase over last year's figure. Of these births, 382 or 62% took place in hospital and maternity homes, a slight increase on the figure of 59% for 1956. During the year admission to hospital was partly on social grounds on a certificate from me, provided the confinement was not complicated. 55 certificates were issued in 1957.

The testing of pre-school children for deafness continued and figures for the year have been included in this report.

	1957	1956
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....	618	575
- stillbirths.....	19	14
Total No. transfers into the Division.....	118	79
Total No. children attending for first time 0-1 yr.	513	488
Total No. attendances.....0-1 yr..	7410	6602
Total No. attendances.....1-2 yrs.	1604	1547
Total No. attendances.....2-5 yrs.	1520	1519
Total No. visits to new births.....	598	605
Total No. of secondary visits.....	7630	7650
Total No. of other visits.....	1418	1428

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March			June			Sept.			Dec.		
Clinic	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B
New cases 0-1 yr.	50	70	17	64	48	21	55	40	21	53	46	19
Total 0-1 yr.	634	892	211	776	937	241	729	791	308	805	688	398
Attend. 1-2 yrs.	181	176	75	161	208	52	140	174	54	112	221	50
ances 2-5 yrs.	174	145	90	176	147	94	155	123	80	132	128	76

Relaxation Classes

No. of sessions held.....	91
No. of new cases.....	145
No. of attendances.....	938

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement:-

TABLE B

	<u>Dukinfield</u>						<u>Stalybridge</u>					
	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>			<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955	1957	1956	1955
Lake Hospital	102	95	107	7	7	2	152	120	186	9	5	5
Other Maternity homes	44	71	62	-	-	1	68	53	68	-	-	-
Domiciliary confinement	103	101	68	2	1	5	149	135	120	1	1	4
Total	249	267	237	9	8	8	369	308	374	10	6	9

WELFARE FOODS

The sale of foods has continued satisfactorily from the clinics and office. During the year the price of milk was increased to 2/4d from 10½d, a factor which may be partly responsible for the reduction in sales. It should be noted however, that these sales have been falling for the last two years while those of orange juice have increased slightly. I would point out that the sale of welfare foods has caused more staff headaches than any other addition to our duties. Apart from the actual time involved in dealing with purchases, work is constantly being interrupted which makes it difficult to concentrate accurately for any length of time on other essential tasks.

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

The following table summarises the sale of foods during the year:-

TABLE C.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
National)@ 2/4	2755	3269	2258	3262	2311	3169	2407	3136	9731	12836
dried)@ 4/-	41	18	35	23	45	7	20	40	141	88
milk) free	3	8	33	10	26	33	30	1	92	52
Cod Liver Oil	911	899	701	786	638	794	706	982	2956	3461
A & D Tablets	462	374	375	388	385	383	369	371	1591	1516
Orange)@ 5d	4624	4115	5328	5036	4993	4954	3677	3995	18622	18100
Juice) free	11	2	34	13	37	2	39	3	121	20

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The ante-natal clinic dealt with 30 new cases during the year and 26 patients attended the post-natal clinic; the total attendances showing a decrease to 208. I am somewhat disappointed at the reduced number of new cases and attendances - only 30 expectant mothers or less than 10% came to this clinic although the number attending the post-natal sessions showed some improvement.

The National Health Service Act has contributed little to the midwifery services of the area which are more inco-ordinated to-day than ever before, and not least affected is the ante-natal care of the expectant mother. During the year a meeting was held between the Hospital Consultants, Officers of the Local Health Authorities and General Practitioners at the Ashton General Hospital but it is doubtful whether any increased co-ordination has resulted. Ante-natal clinics are held at the hospital; by the General Practitioners in their surgeries; by the Local Health Authority at the Mechanics Institute and by the midwives in their homes and at the Millbrook and Dukinfield clinics. Patients have therefore a large choice of clinics at which to attend and they can pass from one to the other with the greatest of ease, but not the information so necessary for a successful confinement.

	1957	1956
<u>Ante-natal Clinics</u>		
No. of sessions held.....	22	26
No. of new cases.....	30	47
No. of attendances.....	181	165
No. of patients on whom RH factor was investigated.....	29	19
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed.	25	24

Post-natal Clinics

No. of new cases.....	26	20
No. of attendances.....	41	24

SPECIALIST CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultants opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

<u>Ophthalmic (under 5 years)</u>	1957	1956
New cases.....	15	21
Total attendances.....	37	64

Ear, Nose & Throat (under 5 years)

New cases.....	16	22
Total attendances.....	16	22

Physiotherapy (under 5 years)

A large amount of most useful work is carried out at the physiotherapy sessions and altogether 1339 attendances were made during 1957.

Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon.	140	116
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	268	294
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	1071	838

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions held.....	34
No. of children examined.....0 - 4 years.....	117
No. of children examined.....5 - 15 years.....	281
No. with defects.....	69

DENTAL TREATMENT

Ante-natal patients	- new cases.....	1	3
	- attendances.....	2	11
Post-natal patients	- new cases.....	10	7
	- attendances.....	31	21
Children under 5 yrs.	- new cases.....	34	28
	- attendances.....	73	45
Dentures supplied.....		3	4

DAY NURSERIES

The total attendances showed a decrease compared with the 1956 figures due in the main to a fall in the 0-2 group. The average attendance per day fell to 30 from 31 although the number on the waiting list increased. This fall in attendance had some effect on the costs which showed an increase of 6d per child/day. This compared with the County increase of 8d per child/day.

During the year there were staff changes when two nursery assistants resigned and new appointments were made.

Arrangements were made for the internal and external decoration of the nursery over the Christmas holiday period. Repairs to the fabric were necessary before the work could be started.

	1957	1956
Total attendances.....	2119	2326
0-2 years.....	5011	4979
2-5 years.....		
Average attendance per child for 12 mths. (in days).		
0-2 years.....	141	179
2-5 years.....	167	185
Average attendances per day.....	30	32
New cases admitted.....	21	21
Waiting list as at 31/12/57.....	12	10
No. of mothers in employment.....	37	35
No. of medical examinations carried out.....	61	60

TABLE D

Year	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
County Average child/day	9/3½d	11/3½d	11/7d	11/11½d	11/11½d	12/7½d
Dukinfield child/day	9/11½d	11/4¾d	11/8d	11/8d	13/-½d	13/6½d
% attend- ance County average	79%	71.5%	79%	84%	87%	90%
Dukinfield	94%	87.5%	89%	87%	86%	89%

FACTORY NURSERY

The supervision of the following factory nurseries is the responsibility of the Cheshire County Council and your Medical Officer visits them at frequent intervals. An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred at one of these nurseries when a total of eight cases was reported.

MIDWIFERY

The Committee has had very little work in connection with the midwives who are administered centrally. The vehicle used by Miss Sowerbutts was replaced during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The gradual fall in the number of children vaccinated was halted in 1957 when the figure increased from 269 to 364.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria shows a reduction for the third year in succession. This is disturbing to say the least and I hope that the intensive publicity given to poliomyelitis vaccination has not blinded parents to the danger of diphtheria which could arise if the fall in immunity continues at the present rate.

Not only is immunisation offered by the doctors practicing in the two towns but sessions are also held in the clinics and in the schools at the routine medical inspections.

TABLE E.

Vaccinations - 1957

Age at 31.12.57.	- 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 - over	Total
Born in year	1957	1956	1955-53	1952-43	before 1942	
Vaccinated	206	12	10	19	38	285
Re-vaccinated	-	-	5	6	68	79

The figures for the nine complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows:-

1949	-	76
1950	-	223
1951	-	350
1952	-	459
1953	-	611
1954	-	318
1955	-	280
1956	-	269
1957	-	364

Diphtheria Immunisation

1945 - 1957

The following table shows the number of children at 31st December, 1957 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January, 1945.

TABLE F.

Age at 31.12.57. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1957	1 - 4 1956-1953	5 - 9 1952-1948	10 - 14 1947-1945	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injection (whether primary or booster) A. 1953 - 1957	63	766	1058	467	2342
B. 1952 or earlier	-	-	1109	989	2098

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries	142	155	193	166	136	111	145	153
Total No. of children immunised at clinics	208	348	480	650	417	237	327	235
Total	350	503	673	816	553	348	472	388

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

The scheme for the immunisation of children against poliomyelitis was continued for the second year. During 1957 it was also extended to include children born in 1955 and 1956 - in other words every child became eligible whose birthday occurred between 1956 and 1947. This age group affected approximately 6,000 of the population

The success of the scheme depended a) on the number of consents received, and b), on the availability of the vaccine. I regret to say that neither of these variables came up to expectations. Altogether 28.1% of the children were registered and only sufficient vaccine was made available to protect 19.26%.

In November the Ministry of Health in Circular 16/57 offered vaccination to all children under the age of 15, to expectant mothers, to doctors and their families and Ambulance staff and their families. This was made possible because it was anticipated the supply of vaccine would be trebled early in 1958 by the importation of Salk vaccine from Canada and the U.S.A., and by an additional supply from a second British firm. This new scheme only came into operation in 1958 and comment will be made in my next report, although I think it only fair to report that the acceptance rate shows a considerable improvement over the previous figures.

This additional duty has not been introduced without a great deal of extra work being placed on the staff both at the office and at the clinics and schools, and I would like to express my appreciation of the cheerful and willing way it has been accepted by all concerned.

Total eligible for immunisation.....	6000
Total No. immunised..... 1956	143
Total No. immunised..... 1957	1013
Total No. partly immunised..... 1957	70
Total No. not yet immunised.....	560
% acceptances.....	28.10%
Total of eligible children fully protected.....	19.26%
Total of eligible children partly protected.....	1.17%

AMBULANCE SERVICE

I am pleased to be able to report that during 1957 the atmosphere at the depot was excellent and there was an air of willing co-operation between all concerned. There are no staff changes to report. The main shadow hanging over the station during the year was that caused by Radio Control which is now finally agreed and which will first be introduced for part of the County only on an experimental basis. The Committee considered the report of the joint meeting held at Crowe in December 1956 and agreed to support the proposal of the County to change over to this form of control.

The Committee discussed the vexed question of abuse of ambulance transport and in February the local hospital and the General Practitioners were asked to co-operate in cutting out unnecessary journeys. There was some response to this request and the figures for the year show a reduction in journeys, patients and mileage.

The National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1957 came into operation in July. It is not felt that this will have a great deal of effect in this area and the Committee asked for a report in twelve months.

TABLE G.

Stalybridge.

	No. of vehicles	Total No. journeys	Total No. patients carried	No. of accident and emergency journeys inc. in col. 3	Total Mileage
DIRECTLY Amb.	2	1,525 +(79)	5,440 +(80)	+(10) 67	16,487 +(1,472)
PROVIDED Cars	2	1,646 +(83)	3,862 +(83)	+(1) 74	17,493 +(1,220)
<u>Dukinfield</u>					
DIRECTLY Amb.	as	865	2,302	39	10,163
PROVIDED Cars	S/bridge	957	2,651	35	11,943

+ Passengers not included in total picked up outside the administrative County other than same day returning out-patients

Comparative Table of Journeys etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052+	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226

+ Stalybridge figures only

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

I regret to have to report that the number of new cases of Tuberculosis increased to 45 in 1957 though this is balanced by a reduction in the number of deaths to 4. As a result the total number on the register increased from 295 to 315. In the field of general preventive measures both Stalybridge and Dukinfield Housing Committee have continued to give priority to the rehousing of tuberculosis patients living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, The Health Visitors visit and advise on general health measures and a close liaison is maintained with the Chest Clinic. In addition nursing requisites are available through the loan cupboard.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M	F	M	F	
On Register at 31.12.57.	162	122	17	14	315
Notified during 1957	26	16	1	2	45

Deaths from Tuberculosis

<u>Age</u>					
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	2	1	-	-	3
65 and over	1	-	-	-	1

B.C.G.

The work of vaccination with B.C.G. now a routine measure as a complement to the normal preventive measures, continued throughout the year. It will be noted that there was a substantial increase in the number of school children and contacts vaccinated. By the end of the year a total of 1447 school-children and contacts had received B.C.G., a figure which is being added to each quarter, and it is also of interest to note that on testing those vaccinated in previous years all proved to be still protected. A pleasing feature this year is the increase of the acceptance rate to 73.7%. Not all children tested required vaccination and those who showed positive mantoux tests were referred to the School Medical Officer for a special examination on his next visit to the school. During the year arrangements were also made for an X-ray of those children by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit when it was in the area.

TABLE H.

	School children	Contacts
Number	630	255
Consents	485	168
% Consents	73.7	
Mantoux positive	141	16
No. vaccinated	329	161

NURSING REQUISITES

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the stores based on the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge, and on the office of the Authorised Officer, Dukinfield.

Bed cradles	1	Feeding cups	3
Air rings	33	Wheel chairs	9
Back rests	12	Crutches	6 pairs
Urinals	18	Bed pans	52
Commodore	4	Mackintosh sheets	15

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

One application for a reduction in the charge was received and considered by the Committee and reduced to a nil assessment.

A sum of £125 was once again granted by the County Health Committee for the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are still in operation with the four Convalescent Homes, two at Southport, St. Anne's and Marple. 7 patients were admitted during the year - 6 adult females and 1 adult male. None of the patients paid the whole cost of treatment all receiving financial assistance.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of staff was increased during the year to 16 full time and 19 part time domestic helps, all of these being engaged in a temporary capacity. This was found necessary to cater for the increasing demand which is being placed on this service. Altogether 256 cases received assistance of which the majority 228 were aged and chronic sick. There is no doubt that we have not even yet reached our peak and as the proportion of old people in the population increases so will the work of the domestic helps. This service is continuing to save many hospital beds at a more economical cost though I would point out here that many of the cases dealt with should have been in hospital but were unable to obtain a bed. The Committee has always been interested and concerned about the cost of the service and during the year discussed the question of outstanding accounts on several occasions concluding in May that a debit unpaid after 14 days warning should lead to a cancellation of the help.

A sitter-in service is now available for those cases where attention is required at night for a limited period. Altogether 5 cases have received help for a total of 558 hours.

No. of cases attended by Domestic Helps

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
(a) Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers.....	6	6	11	12	16	12
(b) General sickness.....	19	20	19	19	27	25
(c) Aged and chronic sick....	228	191	164	137	118	104
(d) Tuberculosis cases.....	3	1	2	-	-	-
	256	218	196	168	161	141

It will be noticed that though the total cases attended increased by 38, the working hours increased by 8,819 to 46,560 and the average number of cases attended weekly was 170.

228 of the total 256 were long term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 89.10 an increase of 1.49% over the previous year. The number of maternity and nursing mother cases remained at 6, and general sick cases stayed roughly the same at 19. In addition service was given to 3 tuberculosis cases. 627 visits have been made by Health Visitors to Domestic Help cases.

A total income from cases in the year was £1,279. 1. 1d.

REPORT OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER, MR. J. THOMPSON,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE
STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING
THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1957.

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

	Male	Female
Cases dealt with under Sec. 20, Lunacy Act 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital as cases of urgency on the order of the authorised officer...	1	3
Cases dealt with under Sec. 21, Lunacy Act 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital on the order of a magistrate for observation for 14 days.....	4	9
Cases dealt with under Sec. 16, Lunacy Act 1890, i.e. certified as being of unsound mind....	4	4
Cases dealt with under Sec. 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930, i.e. admitted to hospital as voluntary patients.....	9	8

In addition to the above the following cases were dealt with by the authorised officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts:-

4 male and 5 female patients were treated at clinics as out-patients during the year thus obviating the necessity for their admission to hospital.

1 female case was reported to a magistrate by the Authorised Officer but after investigating the case the magistrate decided to dismiss the information without taking further action.

5 male and 8 female cases were reported to the authorised officer but after investigation were found to be not of unsound mind and no further action was taken.

In one case arrangements were made for a patient to be examined by the Neurologist at Manchester Royal Infirmary. One case was referred to the Divisional Medical Officer for the provision of a night sitter.

2. Visits were made to the homes of persons in mental deficiency colonies in order that reports on home circumstances of such patients could be given to the County Medical Officer of Health.

3. Seven admissions to chronic sick wards were arranged for various general practitioners in the district.
4. Arrangements were made for the admission of seven cases to Part III accommodation on behalf of the County Welfare Officer.
5. Domiciliary supervision visits have been made to male mentally deficient patients in the area at regular intervals throughout the year.
6. Two cases were admitted to Mental Deficiency Colonies.
7. Sixty one items of nursing equipment have been issued from store during the year as detailed elsewhere in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.

